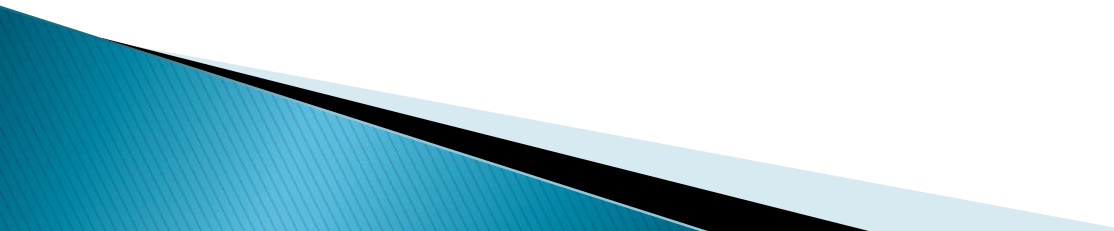


Overview of National Climate Change Strategy – Ghana

Presented by Delali Nutsukpo

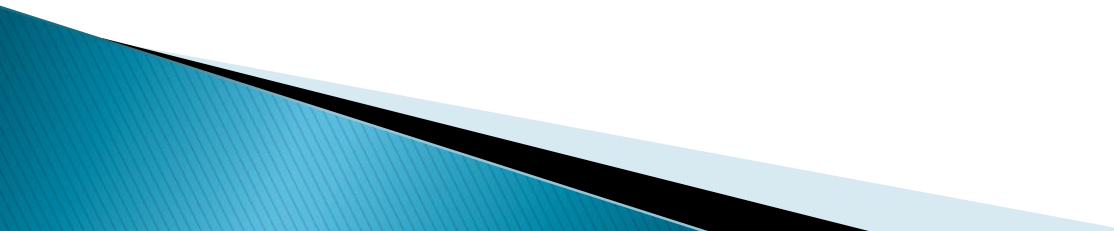
Background

The preparation of the national Adaptation Strategy was informed by

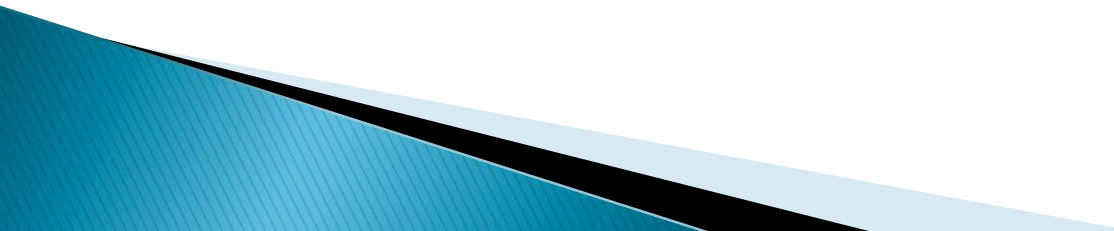
- ▶ Commitments national government under the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* to ensure that climate change issues are taken into consideration in national development planning
 - ▶ The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005–2015, a comprehensive and action oriented response to international concern about the growing impact of disaster on individuals,
 - ▶ Ghana's economy relies heavily on climate sensitive sectors mainly on agriculture, energy and forestry.
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Background

The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy intends to;

- ▶ Ensure a consistent, comprehensive and a targeted approach to increasing climate resilience and decrease vulnerability of the populace.
 - ▶ Deepen awareness and sensitisation for the general populace particularly policy makers about the critical role of adaptation in national development efforts
 - ▶ Position Ghana to draw funding for meeting her national adaptation needs
 - ▶ Strengthen International recognition to facilitate action
 - ▶ Facilitate the mainstreaming of Climate change and disaster risk reduction into national development.
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Background

- ▶ A participatory approach was adopted using outputs of sectoral vulnerability and adaptation assessments, extensive network of stakeholder at various levels with wide experiences in climate change and national development planning.
 - ▶ NCCAS is intended to cover 10 years (2010 – 2020) and used by wide variety of interest groups – politicians, public service, academia/research and civil society
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Ghana's vulnerability to Climate Change

Ghana's vulnerability to climate change can be summarized in the following Key Issues

- ▶ Rising temperatures
- ▶ Declining rainfall totals and variability
- ▶ Rising sea levels
- ▶ High incidence of weather extremes and disasters


These are supported by scientific evidence

Vulnerability to Climate Change

The most affected sectors are as follows;

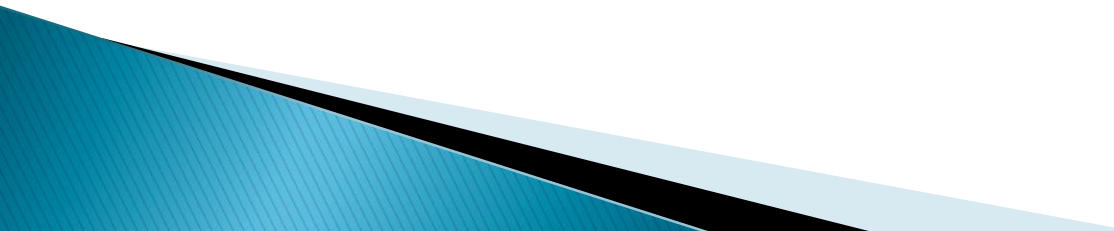
- ▶ Economic sectors;
 - Agriculture
 - Water
 - Natural Resources
 - Energy
- ▶ Social Sectors – health and sanitation
- ▶ Infrastructure

Challenges of dealing with climate change

- ▶ Poor and Inadequate Infrastructure
 - ▶ Limited Human Resource Capacity
 - ▶ Weak sub-regional network
 - ▶ Inadequate financial resources / Low budgetary allocation
 - ▶ Flooding-siltation, high intensity rains, absence of flood management systems, poor waste disposal
 - ▶ Drought - deforestation, long dry season scanty rainfall
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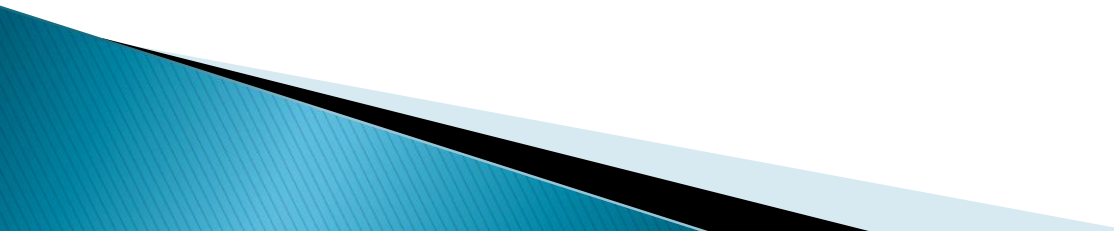
Challenges

The health sector related challenges include;

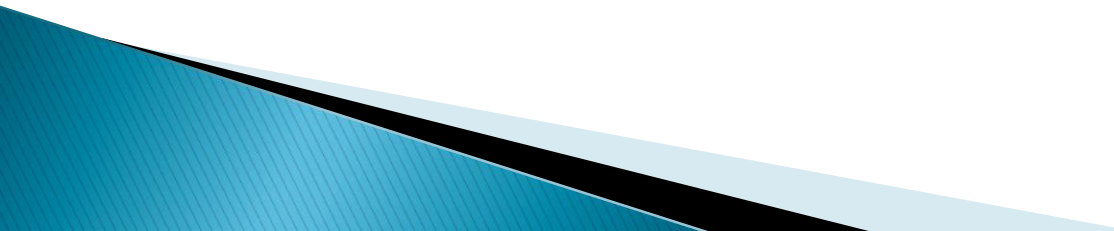
- ▶ Limited access to health care (Facilities, Nurses, Doctors, Paramedics and inadequate community health workers)
 - ▶ Inaccessible health facilities (road network, transportation, financial constraints)
 - ▶ Inadequately equipped health facilities
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Challenges

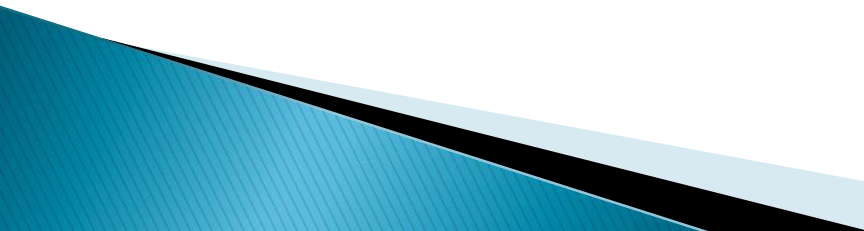
Research and development related challenges;

- ▶ Inadequate climate information
 - ▶ Inefficient technology/information dissemination
 - ▶ Weak operational and well resourced Research and development systems
 - ▶ Inadequate climate change education into school curriculum
 - ▶ Lack of budgetary allocation for climate change research and education
 - ▶ Weak relationships between scientific knowledge and traditional or indigenous knowledge
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Guiding principles

- The formulation and implementation of the NCCAS is guided by the following principles;
- ▶ Adaptation policies must be addressed as part of a broader context of National Development Policy Framework
 - ▶ Stakeholder participation is central to the formulation and implementation of the NCCAS to ensure ownership
 - ▶ Promotion of sustainable development and poverty reduction are focus areas of the adaptation strategy
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Guiding principles

- ▶ Long term impacts of climate change is the principal means for considering adaptation
 - ▶ Gender sensitivity and reduction of vulnerability are extensively adopted
 - ▶ Flexibility and iterative
 - ▶ Cross sectoral and integrative but not necessarily sector wide
 - ▶ Implementation of the document shall ensure learning by doing
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Goal and objectives

- ▶ The basic goal of the NCCAS is to increase Ghana's resilience to climate change impacts now and in the future through:
 - capacity building in the area of infrastructure,
 - knowledge to deal with climate change impacts
 - Reduction of vulnerability in key sectors, ecosystems, districts and regions of the country.


Specific objectives

1. Improve societal awareness and preparedness for future climate change;
 2. Enhance the mainstreaming of climate change into national development to reduce climate change risks;
 3. Increase the robustness of infrastructure development and long-term investments;
 4. Enhance the adaptability of vulnerable ecological and social systems by increasing the flexibility and resilience of these systems;
 5. Foster competitiveness and promote technological innovation
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Strategies

- ▶ Livelihoods – improve income, awareness of CC etc.
- ▶ Energy – use of alternative energy sources, efficient appliances , large scale energy cons. Etc
- ▶ Agriculture – increase productivity, alternative livelihoods skills, promote resilient varieties and breeds
- ▶ Health – awareness on impact of CC on health, improve environmental sanitation, improve waste management etc.

Strategies

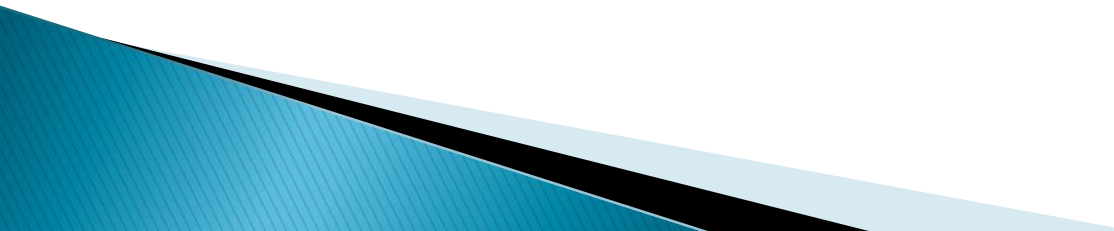
- ▶ **Early warning** – information management system, data collection, processing and dissemination, evidence based decision making
 - ▶ **Fisheries Management** – aquaculture, fisheries management and disease control, alternative sources of livelihoods
 - ▶ **Land use** – review policies to address gaps in land use regulations, promote productivity enhancement technologies, enhance land utilization capacity of vulnerable groups
 - ▶ **Water** – water resources cons., enhance accessibility of water for multiple uses, improve quality of water resources, build capacity for resource management
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Adaptation programmes

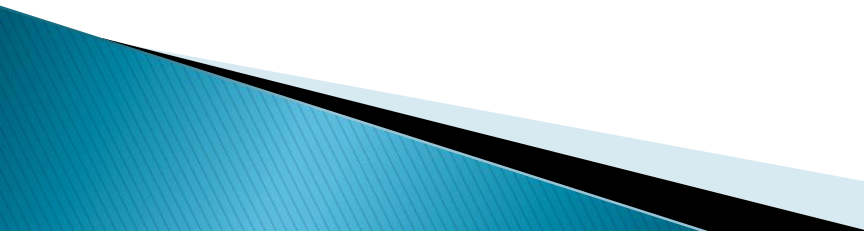
Criteria for selection of priority actions;

- ▶ Resilience of the intervention
- ▶ Sustainability of the intervention
- ▶ Potential to create multiplier effects (co-benefits)
- ▶ Extent of replicability
- ▶ Feasibility of the intervention

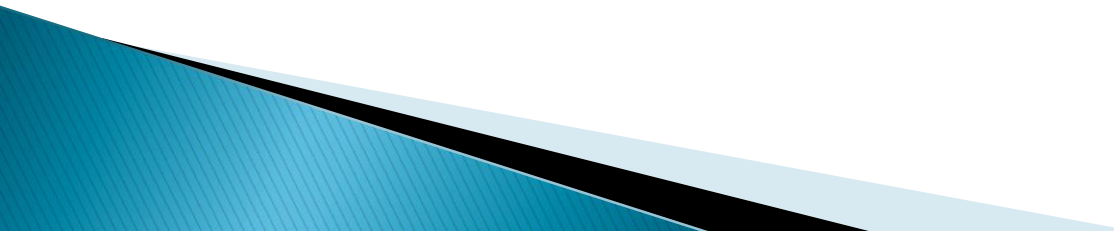
Adaptation programmes

- ▶ Increasing resilience to climate change impacts: identifying and enhancing early warning systems
 - ▶ Alternative livelihoods: minimizing impacts of climate change for the poor and vulnerable
 - ▶ Enhance national capacity to adapt to climate change through improved land use management
 - ▶ Adapting to climate change through enhanced research and awareness creation
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Adaptation programmes

- ▶ Development and implementation of environmental sanitation strategies to adapt to climate change
 - ▶ Managing water resources as climate change adaptation to enhance productivity and livelihoods
 - ▶ Minimizing climate change impacts on socio-economic development through agricultural diversification
 - ▶ Minimizing climate change impacts human health through improved access to healthcare
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Adaptation programmes

- ▶ Demand- and supply-side measures for adapting the national energy system to impacts of climate change
 - ▶ Adaptation to climate change: sustaining livelihoods through enhanced fisheries resource management
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Implementation arrangement

A decentralized implementation strategy is adopted involving a broad stakeholder involvement

- ▶ National level – MESTI (National Climate Change Committee)
- ▶ Sub-national levels
 - Regional level
 - District level
 - Community level

Monitoring and evaluation

- ▶ National Climate Change Committee has responsibility for overall monitoring and evaluation of the NCCAS
 - ▶ M & E at the sub-national levels will be integral to M & E systems at those levels
 - ▶ A monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed with clearly indicated milestones, data sources, responsibilities and means of verification
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